

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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Circuit Court.—Emilie Brady, stealing Mr. Cornwall's horse and buggy. Penitentiary one year. Elizabeth Hurst was indicted with Brady, but she made her escape from the pethouse.

John Simpson, stealing a coat from Louis Lamer. Penitentiary one year.

The indictments against the persons charged with being concerned in the mob which hung the negroes were dismissed.

On Saturday last, Joseph Mulcahy, for killing his wife on Walnut street, in this city, was convicted for ten years.

Patrick Scully, for stealing feathers, was acquitted.

The following cases are set for to-day: James McMullen, killing George Keller; John Sweeney, murder of Caspar Fenn; Alex. Campbell, Thos. Thompson, and John Chambers.

The following cases were continued until next: Henry Oliver, alias Baldorff, Reuben (slave of Mr. Hahn), H. Beardsley, alias Johnson, John Wallace, and John McDermot.

FIRES.—A destructive fire occurred at Nashville on Friday. It destroyed the drug store of J. J. Beech, the saddlery store of J. Morrow, and the tinware store of W. P. Maxey & Co., and damaged the stores of Irby, Morgan, & Co. and Berry & Demoville.

The total loss is estimated at \$500,000, which is divided as follows: J. J. Beech \$10,000, no insurance; J. Morrow \$15,000, fully insured; Maxey & Co. \$10,000, insurance \$6,000; Irby, Morgan, & Co. and Berry & Demoville \$10,000. Building occupied by Beech \$5,000.

On the same morning the residence of Mr. Cantrell, Teller of the Planters' Bank, in the vicinity of Nashville, and the banking house of the branch Bank of Tennessee at Shelbyville were destroyed by fire on the same morning.

The residence of Bishop Otey, in the vicinity of Memphis, was destroyed by fire on Thursday.

Prof. HOLYOKE.—Owing to the inclemency of last night, and the comparatively slight attendance, Prof. Holyoke, at the suggestion of a portion of his audience, and with the consent of all, postponed his lecture to next Thursday night. Anxious, however, to testify his sense of the high compliment paid him by those who had braved the night to hear him, the Professor, beside directing the tickets to be returned at the door, repaid his friends a thousand-fold with two most impressive and admirable readings. We earnestly bespeak for him an overflowing house next Thursday night.

FROM KANSAS.—The St. Louis Republican of Sunday furnishes the following intelligence:

The cars in from Jefferson City last evening brought a party of twelve persons, all from the Territory, or from towns along the frontier. Among them is Judge Elmore, of the Territorial Court, who is on his way to Washington.

The Territory, politically, was in a state of perfect quiet, though Lane and a few of his immediate followers of course continued their accustomed blustering. The Indians of the Shawnee Reserve had been subjected to renewed annoyances from the trespasses of squatters on their lands. On Saturday last an imposition of this kind led to a riot near Franklin, which was attended with fatal results to one, if not two of the participants. A man named Shuler, accompanied by his son-in-law, went to the claim of a Shawnee near that village to cut timber, and while proceeding to do so were met by his Indian proprietor. The latter finding his efforts to expel them ineffectual, grappled with Shuler, and in the course of a severe personal conflict, stabbed him two or three times. Shuler released himself and fired at his antagonist with a shot gun, wounding him slightly in the back. The son-in-law came to his assistance, and dispatched the Indian by shots from a revolver. Before the termination of the affray a number of persons, whites and Indians, arrived at the spot, most of whom banded together against the squatters, drove them from the neighborhood, and burned five or six cabins situated in that immediate vicinity. They also arrested three of the party who were most active in the disturbance, and sent them in custody of a guard of citizens to Lawrence for legal prosecution.

To prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties, Major Arnold, agent for the Shawnees, had gone to lay the matter before Gov. Denver. Our informant thinks the Governor will take measures at once to protect the Indians in their rights by directing a civil posse or a company of United States troops to enforce the removal of the depredators.

The Leavenworth City Ledger, of the 18th, says that it is settled that Kansas will be a free State.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24. Gen. Scott will leave for California on the 26th of February, not to lead the army, nor organize a new movement immediately, but to be prepared for embodying the militia of California for action in case the President should declare Utah in a state of rebellion, as is now contemplated.

It is thought that this movement, and especially Gen. Scott's presence, will deter the Mormons, and be favorable to a pacification.

The whole military force now in Kansas will move forward to Utah as early in the spring as possible, led by the advance detachment from Fort Laramie. It is thought here that they will be able to reach Salt Lake by the middle of June, in defiance of all obstacles.

Mr. Hughes, late editor of the Richmond Examiner, is to assume the editorial conduct of the Washington Union immediately. Advice just received by this Government from Mexico represent the condition of that country as terrible, and formal overtures have been made to our Government for the sale of more Mexican territory. The price proposed is, however, considered extravagant, and will probably prevent any action on the subject at present.

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, had been sick, which accounts for lack of advice for some time back.

It is said that England will insist on an adherence to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if compelled to accept the American interpretation. VERITAS.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—WINTER TERM, 1853.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, January 25.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bennett vs. Stevens, Oldham, affirmed.

Warner vs. Turner, Montgomery, affirmed.

Rice vs. Bodeker, Kenton, affirmed.

Cooper vs. Withers, Kenton, affirmed.

Mercantile Ins. Co. vs. Phelps, Kenton, reversed.

Records vs. Gatewood, Trimble, reversed.

Campbell T. P. vs. Dye, Campbell, reversed.

## AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]  
Disorder and Confusion in the House—Grocered Hotels—American Convention—Bill to Increase the Salaries of Public Officers—Speech of Mr. Speaker Knapp—Senator Ripley's Resolutions laid on the table in the House—The New Member from Madison, &c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.

I do not know whether the miserable weather of yesterday, the absence of a number of members of the Legislature, or the spiritual indulgences in which a number of persons were engaged, produced such confusion as there was in the House of Representatives this morning; but whatever may have been the cause the effect was decidedly annoying to the clerks, provocative of anathemas by reporters, restlessness upon the part of some members, and a general disturbance in the lobbies. Indeed, since the convening of the Legislature, I have never witnessed as much disorder and irregularity in the order of business as we were annoyed with this morning. It surely could not have been on account of the absence of Dr. White, the regular Speaker, and the occupancy of the Chair by Mr. Machen, for the latter gentleman is acknowledged to be one of the ablest men and best parliamentarians on the Democratic side of the House.

We have a number of fashionables here crowding our hotels and waiting on the Grand Fanny Ball of Wednesday evening, and a number of interested politicians awaiting the action of the American Convention to be held in this city on the 27th inst. The Americans here are alive to the importance of nominating the strongest man, and the man who will conduct the canvass most vigorously. They are determined that the nominee of the recent Democratic Convention shall never *Revell* in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals if energy, industry, and talent can prevent it. They are determined to show that Americanism is not dead and that Kentucky is not "sold to the Dutch."

The principal discussion which occupied the Senate to-day was upon the act to increase the salaries of public officers. The bill as amended proposed to give the following officers the several salaries set opposite their names:

Governor.....	\$3,500
Judges of the Court of Appeals.....	2,500
Judges of the Circuit Courts.....	2,000
Auditor of Public Accounts.....	2,500
Chancellor Louisville Chancery Court.....	2,000
Cancellor of First Judicial District.....	2,000
Treasurer of State.....	2,250

Quite a number of speeches were made for and against the bill (which was introduced by Mr. Andrews, of Fleming), until finally one of the Democratic members gave the matter a political cast, when Mr. King, the Speaker, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, expressed his views in opposition to the measure.

He stated that he had been in favor of increasing the salaries of officers and had advocated it at previous sessions of the Legislature, but as the Democratic party had invariably opposed it as a party, and by chance they had obtained the political supremacy and now, in the time of a great financial crisis, they wished to undo all their former acts upon the subject and put in the pockets of their partisan friends amounts which they had always withheld, in better times, from their opponents, he would most assuredly oppose it. Mr. K. read the journals of preceding sessions showing the votes of the members of the Democratic party upon precisely similar propositions. He opposed the bill at great length and in a manner which added greatly to his already well established fame as a debater and a statesman. The bill was negatively vetoed when the final question came up for passage.

The other matters transpiring in the Senate were of rather an unimportant character. Bills were passed of the following character: A bill incorporating the Mt. Sterling and Howardsonville Turnpike Road Company; a bill to amend the charter of the North Middleton, Mt. Ida, and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Company; a bill for the benefit of Wm. T. Walker's heirs, of Hickman county, and a House bill for the benefit of Samuel Long, of Oldham county. A bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky Medical Society, and one or two other bills of similar unimportance were passed.

In the House to-day we were occupied almost exclusively with the reports of the Chairman of the Committee on County Courts, which were so interminably long and numerous that a spectator would have imagined that the terms of holding the quarterly and county courts in every county in the State had been changed and regulated to suit the special taste of the denizens thereof, and that every one of the one hundred and four county judges had been given a legislative privilege to do just what they pleased in regard to anything transpiring in their several counties.

Senator Ripley's resolutions on Federal Relations came up in the special orders of the day in the House, but the Democracy, as was expected of them, feared a discussion and dodged one, very decidedly, by a motion to lay on the table and to cut off all debate. Of course the motion prevailed by a strict party vote, and the boasted "States Rights party" have thus recorded their votes against the discussion of some of their (professionally) most cherished principles. The great National Democracy are fast making for themselves a reputation to be scorned and spit upon as freely as John Van Buren scored and spit upon the Democratic platform not so very long since.

Mr. C. W. White, the new member from Madison county who has just been elected to fill out the unexpired term of the lamented Chenault, appeared to-day, was duly qualified, and took his seat. Judging only from his personal appearance, I should suppose him to be a gentleman of a high order of intellect and a man destined to make a reputation in the ranks of that glorious party which is overpowered but not conquered.

The great length of time consumed in the House to-day upon such unimportant business must account for the exceeding brevity of my letter.

ESTELLE.

PRESERVING ONIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.—Editor *Practical Farmer*: In the *Prairie Farmer*, of the 3d inst., I notice an inquiry relative to "Keeping Onions." Some three or four years since I visited some of the extensive onion raisers in Danvers, Mass., for the purpose of getting information upon the cultivation of the onion. My first call was upon an elderly gentleman. I found him in his barn, in the midst of an immense pile of this, to some, delicious bulb. He and his assistants were assorting them; all that were injured by the onion worm were thrown in one pile, as of but little value; all the small ones were put in another place, and called *seedlings*. The seedlings are planted out early in the spring, and, after taking a second growth, are fit for culinary use in July; they are then called *rare-ripes*. All the fairest and best that were of an apple shape were laid aside for seed.

By giving attention to the shape of the specimens reserved for seed the seedlings may be run into any shape desirable. You have only to select for seed the shape you wish to raise, and by persevering for two or three generations, you have the desired shape, whether it be flat, round, or oblong.

Having made all these various selections, all the rest of the onions were burred up and stowed away in a one dry cellar, to be kept as carefully as apples, until the arrival of the proper time to send them to market.

I visited another gentleman, and found his onions piled up in one end of a large and very open barn. I asked him if he expected to move them to a warmer place. His reply was that he would sell them, if he could, before the winter set in; but if he did not, they would remain there all winter. I asked him particularly with regard to freezing; he said that when his onions froze, he let them remain until the frost left them in the spring. They are then as good for eating as for seed. They are less vigorous in their growth, and the seeds they produce are inferior in quality.

J. C. H.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 5, 1857.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE AND NORTHERN MEXICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans, later advice have been received from the Rio Grande and Northern Mexico. The following remarks we take from the *Picayune*:

*Resistance in Northern Mexico*.—Gov. Vidaurri, of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, has declared for resistance against the recent coup d'etat at the capital, and issued a proclamation calling his people to arms in support of the constitution of 1857, by its overruling. Matamoros also, and the people of Tamaulipas generally, with Gov. Garza at their head, had refused to accede to the new order of things, and civil war seemed inevitable. In the meantime Gov. Moreno stood faithful, and the flag of the 13th records the following:

We learn from a private source that a schooner has arrived at Brazos, Santiago with troops from Tampico, sent by orders of Gen. Moreno. Its commander is said to have sent a dispatch to Colonel Garcia, of Matamoros, telling him to evacuate that port or he would immediately compel him to do so by the armed force at his command. We cannot say whether this is true or not, but it came from a gentleman who lives in Matamoros, and was believed by him to be true.

Troops were being collected at Monterey and elsewhere, in large numbers, and unless this party or that give way, a bloody civil war in Northern, as well as Central and Southern Mexico, must ensue. Key West.—J. J. McLane, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Brownsville, had been murdered by a Mexican. It appears that the Mexican and his wife were quarreling, when Mr. McLane happened to pass by their place, and, entering, interfered, the Mexican turned upon him and stabbed him to the heart. He died instantly.

The enraged and outraged inhabitants of Brownsville assembled, and hung the murderer to a large tree, Mr. McLane is the same gentleman who recently killed a desperado named Robinson, in Brownsville, who attacked him in his office while he was writing a warrant for his arrest. He has lived for many years in the Rio Grande, has had a number of difficulties, but has always been on the right side, and was a terror to all desperadoes and evil-doers.

[From the Ohio Valley Farmer.]

SOURCES OF NITROGEN.—Among the problems of agricultural science, none certainly has higher interest, either practically or in a mere scientific aspect, than the origin of the nitrogen of plants. This element has long been known as an important constituent of all the active animal structures, and as existing in certain parts and products of the vegetable kingdom. Although it makes up a large amount, than either of the other principal ingredients of plants, its relation to the living activity of the organs is such as to render a due supply of it indispensable to growth. While starch, cellulose, or the substance of woody fibre, gum, sugar, oily matters, and many other of the more bulky proximate ingredients of plants, are destitute of this element, it has been shown to exist in the cell walls and all the other structures which are active in the vital transformation proper to the organism. Indeed, wherever the living force is most active, there the amount of nitrogen in the tissues is found to be the greatest, as in the pumping extremities of the roots, in the organs of the flowers, and in the seeds.

It would seem that this element, so abundant in animal structures, is more intimately related to the phenomena of life than any other of the ingredients of organized matter, and that it has hence the power of giving—even to the plant-tissues containing it—a degree of animal activity. The important part which it plays in the economy of living nature is further shown by the fact that all the more nutritive salts usually met with in soils, always contain nitrogen in marked proportions, and that it is only through the medium of plants that directly or indirectly it becomes accumulated in the various animal structures.

Whence, then, is the nitrogen of plants derived? This question has naturally claimed a large share of attention among the chemists and physiologists of the present age, and has been made the subject of elaborate researches within the last few years. In a general and vague way, the answer may be readily given: We know that the organic manures present in, or applied to the land, and certain mineral salts usually met with in soils, always contain nitrogen; and, above all, that the atmosphere, to the extent of four-fifths of its bulk, consists of this element. Is it not enough, then, to say that from some or all of these sources the living plant gathers the nitrogen which it requires? Such a reply neither satisfies the demands of science nor the practical needs of agriculture. Until we know precisely under what forms and conditions the nitrogen is introduced, and learn the value, *quantitatively*, of the several sources from which it is gathered by each tribe of plants, we can neither attain a true theory of vegetation nor choose the best means for securing, by manures or otherwise, the product of which the soil is capable.

To be satisfied that the latter statement is true, we have only to consider what different systems of tillage we would employ, according as we regarded the mineral salts of the soils or its organic materials, or the atmosphere, as the immediate source from which the nitrogen was to be derived. Among the earliest attempts to assign the nitrogen of plants to a special origin was the theory of Liebig, which professed to trace this element almost wholly to ammonia, furnished by the atmosphere and by the organic matters of the soil. It is true that long before this the Swiss philosopher, Theodore Saussure, had called attention to the importance of ammonia in the economy of vegetables, arguing from general considerations, that plants must assimilate their nitrogen from vegetable and animal products, and from the ammonia vapors in the atmosphere. This happy suggestion, however, remained unimproved until the great German chemist before named presented to the world that remarkable array of facts and inferences regarding the relations of ammonia to the growth of plants, which were perhaps than any other of his fruitful researches, has stimulated inquiry and conducted to improved methods of tillage.

Ammonia, it is well known, contains 14 out of 17 parts by weight of nitrogen, the remaining 3 consisting of hydrogen, and is therefore richly provided with the elements so much needed by plants. That they have the power to appropriate it from this source, both when the ammonia is applied as a gas mingled with the air, and when furnished by the soil in a state of solution to the roots, has been amply shown by experiments, and is now accepted as a fact. By way of illustrating its influence on vegetable growth, we will here cite a few of the results of an elaborate investigation conducted some years



# **EVENING BULLETIN.**

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1868.

**DR. R. SOMERBY.**—We are deeply pained to announce the sudden death of this well known and highly respected citizen. He died last night at his residence in this city. The event is fraught with deep and general sadness. Dr. Somerby was a man of high and generous nature, and was cherished warmly, as he deserved to be, by a vast host of friends. His natural endowments were excellent, and a somewhat chequered experience had strengthened and enriched without debasing them. Personally he was the most genial of men. If he had faults, as who in this imperfect world has not? they were abundantly redeemed by great and numerous virtues. He was an admirable citizen. His relations to the city of Louisville were of a most intimate and beneficent character. Possessed of great public spirit, directed by correct judgment, various intelligence, and remarkable taste, his death is in no ordinary degree a public loss. The gloom, the sacred darkness, which has settled heavily upon the hearts of his disconsolate family will spread in lighter shades over the community of which he formed an honored part. He has gone in the mellow prime of life, and at a moment when earth must have worn unusual charms to his "solaced eye." Let us trust that he sleeps only to waken in a world where charms are infinite and immortal.

We learn from the St. Louis papers that Mary Mack, who was but recently released from the Kentucky penitentiary, has been in jail there for grand larceny. The indictment against her was ignored. Stealing seems to be a constitutional failing with Mary. She is quite young and pretty.

William Ritchie, the husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, is likely to get the mission to Naples.

**"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."**—A book with this title has recently been published in England and is extensively noticed in the London papers. The book gives many interesting particulars about matters in 1758-59. In one of the reviews we find the following items quoted from the volume:

**Fashionable Gambling.**—My lords of Rockingham and Orford made a match against each other for five hundred guineas as to whether five turkeys or five geese would in the shortest time perform the journey from Norwich to London. The result vindicated Lord Orford's sagacity, for, though at first the turkeys had it all their own way, the geese waddled past them at night, while they were lazily roosting upon the trees beside the hedgerow.

**Fidelity and Gallantry.**—Some bloods being in company with a celebrated *fille de joie*, one of them pulled off her shoe, and in excess of gallantry filled it with champagne and drank it off to her health. In this delicious draught he was immediately pledged by the rest, and then, to carry the compliment still further, he ordered it to be dressed and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part (which was of damask) into fine shreds, tossed it up in a ragout; minced the sole; cut the wooden heel into very thin slices, fried them in butter, and placed them round the dish for garnish.

**Child-stealing in 1755.**—Among other crimes prevalent at that period child-stealing was of frequent occurrence. The motives of this cruel offense were various. Sometimes it was committed for the sake of the clothes; at other times in the hopes of extorting a reward from the agonized parents for the recovery of their lost darling—though I have met with no advertisement offering more than twenty guineas, and that was for a child thirty months old. Occasionally also children were kidnapped to be brought up as chimney-sweepers. But the most iniquitous case was that of an old woman, who used to inveigle her innocent victims into a cellar, where she destroyed their eyesight by applying heated brass plates, and, when blinded, sent them into the streets to beg. When this monster was discovered, four children were found in her den, stone-blind, and several more in different stages of cecity.

## **COFFEE MAKING.**

It is confidently stated in the diplomatic circles here that a war between Mexico and Spain is inevitable. The latest advice from Mr. Dodge, our Minister to Spain, state that it is the generally received opinion at Madrid that Spain will shortly make a demonstration on Mexico, England and France to the contrary notwithstanding, and that active preparations to that end are now in progress. Intimations of Santa Anna's complicity in the contemplated invasion are also mooted. The government has sent stringent orders to the Captain General of Cuba to have the Spanish naval forces in America put at once in the highest state of efficiency. On the other hand, letters received here by the last mail from Mexico, a day or two since, say that a negative reply to the Spanish preliminary propositions has been recently sent to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister in England, and to Senor Lafraqua, and that they are instructed by the Mexican government not to recede in a single point from the just demands that Mexico has made. The story that Santa Anna has been lately in Havana is not credited here, although it is known that his agents are actively at work there, and possess the favor of the government.

The double-headed mission from England does not seem to be getting along smoothly. Rivalry and jealousy has already manifested itself on more than one occasion. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley keeps his special mission a secret from Lord Napier.

The Republican members are holding a caucus this evening for the purpose of making arrangements and fixing their plans to oppose the Lecompton constitution, which will shortly be communicated to Congress. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, is to be their leader. They are confident that a sufficient number of Democrats will go with them to defeat it.

The gross amount of expense incurred for the public printing, binding, engraving, &c. of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congress has just been ascertained. The account stands as follows:

Thirty-third Congress.....\$2,800,000  
Thirty-fourth Congress.....1,600,000  
Total in four years.....\$4,400,000  
The sum of \$790,000 is called for to make up the deficiencies in the appropriations for this branch of the public work.

Information has just been furnished the Treasury Department of extensive attempts on the part of the captain and officers of the frigate Congress to pass through the Philadelphia custom house a large amount of valuables of various kinds, free of duty, and in violation of law. The matter is now being investigated.

The steam frigate Wabash, I understand, will be ordered to the Mediterranean as the flagship.

**THE QUEEN AND THE LETTER A.**—We have made a discovery. The wonder is in this age of newspaper paragraphs, that it was never made before, but was reserved for the Gateshead Observer of 1857. Byron had a question for the name of Mary? and our gracious Queen has a passion for the letter A. Here is the proof:

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen; Augusta, third daughter; Albert, Prince Consort; Albert, fourth son; Adelaide, Princess Royal; Arthur, third son; Alfred, second son; Alice, second daughter; Beatrice, fifth daughter; Alfred, second son.

Every son and daughter of the Queen, born before the present year, has one name, at the least, beginning with the letter A; and some of them more. Her Majesty evidently thinks her family to be A. 1, and a trifle evidently—a right good motherly feeling in palace or cot. In April, when the last was born, A being exhausted, Her Majesty moved on to B.—English Paper.

## **ITEMS.**

"Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periphrasis?" "Madam, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorities, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profundity."

"I wish you wouldn't smoke cigars," said a plump, little, black-eyed girl to her lover. "Why not I smoke as well as you chimney?" "Because chimneys don't smoke when they are in good order," he has quit smoking.

A little urchin in the Sabbath School was asked, a few Sundays ago, "What our Saviour said when he knew Judas had betrayed him?" The urchin gravely answered, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!"

An old Revolutionary says that of all the solemn hours he ever saw that occupied in going home one dark night from the Widow Ben's, after being told by her daughter Sally that he "needn't come again," was the most solemn.

Why is a bed-bug like a locomotive? Because they both run over sleepers.

A merchant lately advertising for a clerk "who could bear confinement," received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service in case of war—because their charges are so great that no one could stand them.

A leading broker being asked, the other day, how his child was, answered, almost in tears: "Very ill—could not give two per cent. for his life."

A child was recently asked the question: "Who made you?" Placing his hand a few inches from the floor, he answered: "God made so much, and I grew the rest."

A wit being asked by a seedy poet whether he thought he had ever written anything that would live, replied, "before you trouble yourself on that score, I advise you to write something that will let you live."

Judge Good, of California, has decided, that, under the statute of that State, there is no law to prohibit women from dressing in male attire. This decision has given great satisfaction to ladies who wish to "wear the breeches."

The last number of Punch portrays Sir Colin Campbell presenting the whipped Indian tiger to Lord Palmerston as a New Year's gift. The Vicount says: "Well—upon my word—eh!—I'm really extremely obliged to you—but—eh!—how about keeping the brute?"

**DESPERATE MURDERS IN NANSEMOND COUNTY, VA., BY A NEGRO MANIAC.**—*Suffolk, Va., Jan. 19, 1858.*—Our quiet little town was thrown into an unusual degree of excitement last night by a report that an insurrection had taken place among the negroes, and that they had murdered two or three families of whites. Our citizens had gone to rest about two hours previous to the time of the report reaching here, and the degree of alarm it excited, on being aroused from their beds, may better be imagined than described. The negroes instantly armed themselves, and placing the ladies in quarters where they would be safe, commenced to patrol the town. Scouts were sent out to gain some information of the enemies' whereabouts, and after about two hours' absence they returned, bringing the news that it was a false report, although it seems that there was a good foundation for it. It seems that a Mr. Kirtrel hired a negro man to some party in one of the Southern States to get turpentine. The negro did not wish to go, but nevertheless proceeded to South Quay in order to take the boat and go to Franklin, a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. But not arriving in time for the boat, he got drunk and started home. On the way he met a man by the name of Whitwell Jones, and without the least provocation he buried his ax in his brains. He then walked to Jones's blood. Going on still further, he met an old widow lady (name unknown) and instantly killed her. Soon after he met a youth, a son of Mr. Uriah Rawls, and made at him; but the young man having a gun loaded with bird shot discharged both barrels in his face, but with scarcely any effect. He then clubbed his gun and struck the negro full in the face, which slightly stunned him. It is probable that even then he would have succeeded in killing the young man had not some other negroes belonging to Mr. Rawls, the young man's father, rushed in and taken the part of their young master. The negro then made for a millpond, followed by several white men who had by this time arrived at the spot, and, after plunging into the water and swimming some distance, he was finally killed. This, in substance, the cause of the alarm, as near as we can get it. What induced the negro to act thus cannot be accounted for, without the whisky he drank, added to his regrets at having to leave home, rendered him insane.—*Cor. Norfolk Herald.*

**COFFEE MAKING.**—It is a fact that most of those who daily make infusions of coffee are profoundly ignorant of the philosophy of cooking it, or rather of the chemical principles on which its preparation is based. If it is asserted by the same, that, as it is the manifest destiny of all men to die, this final result will as surely and inevitably occur, whether we drink good or bad coffee during our short life-time, I would reply that this beverage has enlivening and life-sustaining properties, and when taken in moderation is beneficial to the health of man. Attention ought, therefore, to be given to its preparation, for which the following rules will prove useful:

Coffee ought to be roasted and ground daily in every family where it is used; for the purchase of it in a ground state not only facilitates adulterations to a great extent, but causes a loss of the best part of it, the volatile oils, which have evaporated long before it is bought. In almost every European family the roasting of coffee is performed in little drums; and great care is exercised to produce the right color. If too little roasted, it is light brown (as it is sold here); the volatile oils are not entirely formed. If too much roasted, the oils are volatilized during the process. The roasted berries are then kept in glass bottles, closely corked, until the moment when a beverage is desired; proper quantity is then ground and infused for use.

The best apparatus for extracting the whole strength of the coffee consists in a peculiarly formed kettle, having a perforated plate on its top; the coffee is placed on this plate, boiling water is poured upon it, and the essence of the berry is thus obtained by hydraulic pressure. In some large European coffee-houses a number of small filtering kettles are used in preference to one large one, in order to supply fresh infusions of coffee at all times throughout the day, the flavor of fresh coffee being much superior to that which has been long kept in the kettle.

Water, of course, affects the taste of coffee. Pure rain-water is the best for the purpose of coffee-making; but the Croton, or other similar water, does not so greatly deteriorate the flavor of coffee as do the improper degrees of roasting or the time and manner of grinding and cooking this healthy and invigorating beverage.

**THE AFRICAN COAST.**—At the recent colonization meeting in Washington, Rev. Thos. J. Bowen said he had seen as many as eighteen populous African towns on the slave coast depopulated entirely, in a short space of time, by traffic. But the influence of the missionaries was beginning to be felt far back in the interior of the country; the mind of the whole nation was beginning to be changed, and those before were beginning to feel the benefits of civilization. In the English settlement of Freetown there were already twenty-three Christian churches established and in a flourishing condition.

If the mind of Africa was improved and strengthened by education and religion, its commerce and its influence would be great indeed in course of time.

The gold fields of Central Africa were five hundred miles in extent, and the wealth of these mines, which was immense, would, were that portion of Africa to become civilized, be scattered, and lend its aid to the establishment of the future empire of that great country.

Rev. Dr. Seys, the Society's agent in Africa for several years, had explored the hill country and brought home specimens of the iron ore and cotton of the country through which he had explored. He gave most encouraging and hopeful accounts of the success of the new colony of Careyville. The colony did not starve; on the contrary, they were fed sumptuously three times a day on venison (for the forests abounded in beautiful deer of various varieties) and sheep meat and beef, and on every kind of fruit and vegetable indigenous to a tropical climate.

**MORE MYSTERIES IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.**—The Rochester people are threatened with more horrible disclosures. Since the Robertson case has resulted in the acquittal of the accused, the Union and Advertiser says:

Vague rumors are current to the effect that a still more startling "case" than any that has yet transpired here is soon to be developed. It is said that a man of high standing has "disposed" of his wife by sewing her up in a sheet and smothering her; and that she was subsequently laid out in the usual way and buried without exciting suspicion! We place little reliance on the rumor, but it is so prevalent that we mention it.

A license to marry is often wanted when it can't be had, but a poor one is better than none when a man is in a hurry—viz., namely, to-wit, the following:

In the early days of Texas independence and youth, an eccentric genius, still living and reigning, was clerk of one of the western counties. The village was quite secluded, the prairies, and the scattered homesteads on the broad acres around, bringing them home at night, and letting them go to grass in the morning. He kept a bell on one of them to help him in fading them; but one morning as he was letting them loose he perceived that the clapper of the bell was lost out, and, being unable to find it, he made a substitute by making fast his own office key. Not till he had reached his office did it occur to him that he should want the key; but now, finding himself locked out, he betook himself to other matters, proposing to recover the key at night. About noon a rough and ready young Texan, in buckskin dress, came riding into town, inquired for the clerk, scared him up, and asked for a marriage license.

"Sorry I can't accommodate you to-day, but it's no go."

"Why not? I'm going to be spliced to-night, and I must have it, whether or no."

"But the fact is," said the clerk, "my office is locked up, and my cow has gone away with the key!"

"The cow!—what does the cow want of the key?"

So the old fellow told the whole story, and the two set off for the prairie, to find the cattle and get the key. But the more they looked the less they found, and finally had to give it up. A bright thought struck the clerk of the county.

"I'll fix you out," said he, and Young Texas jumped a rod, so tickled was he to know that he was to be fixed out of the fix he was in. They proceeded to a store close by the office, and there the county scribe indited the following autograph:

*Republic of Texas.*—To all who shall see this present, greeting: Whereas I, the undersigned, clerk of this county, having this morning unthoughtfully tied my office key as a clapper into my cow's bell; and whereas the said cow has gone astray to parts unknown, bearing with her the said key, and therefore the said key is *non inventus* est—that is, can't be had. And whereas one Abner Barnes has made application to me for a marriage license, and he said Abner persists that he cannot wait until the cow comes back with the key, but is compelled by the violence of his feelings and the arrangements already made to get married. Therefore these presents are to command any person legally authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony, to join the said Abner Barnes to Rebecca Downs; and for doing so this shall be your sufficient authority.

Given under my hand and private seal, on the door-step of my office—the seal of the office being locked up, and my cow having gone away with the key—this fourth day of October, A. D. 1838.

HENRY OSBORN, Clerk.

**SECTARIAN ASSASSINATIONS IN ITALY.**—Rome, Dec. 19 I mentioned to you, in some preceding communications, the wholesale system of assassination prevalent in Arcona, and the terror which had consequently fallen upon the inhabitants of the city and neighborhood, no one venturing to go about after dark. The authorities have aroused themselves from their lethargy, and now the murderers are arrested of the most notorious malefactors, twenty of whom were captured by night on the 28th ult. On the night of the 13th inst., twenty-three more arrests took place, and three more on the 15th, including a priest. The prisoners were immediately escorted out of town to some unknown place, to undergo judicial manipulation for their atrocious misdeeds, amounting to between seventy and eighty murders since the abolition of martial law in May last. As the assassins, as well as their victims, appertain principally to the lower classes, the impression was at first that these deeds were acts of private vengeance, but now the murderers are generally considered to be sectarians, leagued together for some purpose which will probably come to light in the course of the prisoners' examination.

**CHAPLAIN ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.** There was something said a few months ago about the appointment of a chaplain on the Illinois Central Railroad, but everybody considered it a hoax. It seems, however, that there is really such an office, faithfully filled by the Rev. J. W. Osborn. At a recent ministerial meeting he gave a sketch of the results of his labors along that line of road. Schools have been established at all the stations and are in a flourishing condition and the means of much good. Bible classes are large and numerous. Some of the children walk several miles to the schools. So far as the road is concerned, it is a wise business operation by which the prosperity of the settlements along the road is advanced, and the lands of the company rendered more attractive to the most desirable class of settlers.

C. G. Leland, in one of his recent essays, after speaking of a poem in which a lady tells her poor lover, who proposes marriage, that "she will wait for the carriage," says:

"But don't wait for the carriage—now don't! There's a story in Northcote's Fables of a crane that went fishing, and successively rejected roach, dace, pike, and salmon, waiting all the time for something a little better—and had to dine off a spoiled clam, after all. And many a lady has waited for the carriage, and waited, and waited—and had to put up with a very poor donkey in the end!"

**Resuming Business.**—On Tuesday morning the works of Russell & Erwin, the extensive hardware manufacturers, at New Britain, resumed business. They recommence with 200 hands, which number will be increased if business warrants it. This was the first sound of a factory whistle heard in New Britain for about two months, and they have quite a number of factories there. The sign is encouraging for better times.—*Hartford Times*, Jan. 20.

**FEVER AND AGUE.**—A case of eight months' standing cured by *Berhove's Holland Bitters*.—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grand street, Pittsburgh, says:

"Last July, while running on the river on a cotton boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying *BERHOVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS*, saying that a cure was guaranteed. After taking it for one week, I must say, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills or Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,  
Diamond House, or R. Chester's Gothic Hall,  
238 j&beod3&w1

**MARRIED.** On the 25th instant, by Rev. J. A. Henderson, JOHN M. McQUEE, Esq., to Miss MARGARET WEBB, both of this city.

In Washington City, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. B. A. Maguire, BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq., of this city, to Miss KATE, daughter of T. O'Donoghue, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C.

**DIED.** On the 15th instant, JAMES CLIFTON HOWARD, aged 15 years 10 months and 18 days, son of Mordecai and Margaret Ann Howard.

James was for some time engaged in our office. He was an intelligent and promising lad, and his parents have our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Ohio, Maryland, and Missouri papers please copy.

**FREDERICK KELLAR, Boot and Shoe Maker,**  
FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN,  
Under Masonic Temple.

Tenders his sincere thanks to his former patrons, and hopes by strict attention to business to continue their patronage.

**NOTICE.** The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 16 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the show-case factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to, and prices to suit the times. J. H. HOWE.

## **Family Sewing Machines.**



**101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.**

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It is equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the best stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. Insect does not injure. A. SUMNER & CO.

**PICTURES.**  
477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.  
**HARRIS'S GALLERY**  
Feb 12 disly may 28 bly

## **MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.**

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

**MILLINERY GOODS,**  
Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

**LADIES' DRESS HATS** made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled.

n24 d&ebist Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

## **CORAL ROSES, TULIPS, HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS.**

OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.  
294 j&b

**Dissolution.** THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. Crump is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all accounts due to the same.

F. A. CRUMP,  
Jan. 23, 1858. J. H. WELSH.

**New Arrangement.** F. A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the F. BOOK and STATIONERY business at the old stand, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicits a continuance of all former patrons, being determined to merit the same by keeping a superior stock and selling the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual.

F. A. CRUMP.  
153 j&b

**CLOSING SALE.** IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revision which has overwhelmed the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

**MARK DOWN OUR STOCK** from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves largely of the rare opportunity offered to

**PURCHASE FOR CASH.** the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons.

To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this

**OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS** is seldom if ever equalled.

Thinking of our generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends

**"A Happy New Year"** and a speedy return of prosperity.

MARTIN & PENTON,  
223 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

**New Books! New Books!** MEMOIRS of Genesaret, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus, Memoirs of Bethany, and Footsteps of St. Paul. \$1.  
Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. Matthew and Mark now ready. Each \$1.  
London Lectures to Young Men for 1857. \$1.  
The Shadow of the Cross, by the Rev. W. R. Tweedie, of Edinburgh. 75c.  
Our Pastor's Visit, 40c.  
Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$3.  
The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. \$1 25.  
The Greyson Letters, by Henry Rogers. \$1.50.  
Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$1.  
Leila Leslie, by a Lady of Kentucky. 25c.  
Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton D. D., London. 75c.  
The Song of Solomon, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c.  
White Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1 25.  
Mendow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes. \$1.  
A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniture.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,  
220 j&b Third st., near Market.

**A CARD.** We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARSH CHRONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the best London or Swiss makers. In many fine watches that are broken parts are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch apparently performs well afterward for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

J. H. KITTS & CO.  
219 j&b

**FEBRUARY.** HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is received by the agents,  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.

**THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR** winter now in use are those Casimere Hats made by  
HAYES & CRAIG.  
216 j&b

**MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS,** very suitable to the season, are now selling very cheap at  
HAYES & CRAIG'S.  
216 j&b

**THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH** took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers.  
HAYES & CRAIG.  
216 j&b

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS** of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash, by  
PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.  
216 j&b

**SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE.**—We are this morning prepared with an extra supply of superior Mole-skin Dress Hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty, finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled in the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.  
216 j&b

**GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.**—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French merinoes, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid snugglers for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par.

G. B. TABB,  
211 j&b Corner Fourth and Market streets.

**LESLEY'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE.** Both for February, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**FRANK LESLEY'S MONTHLY PART OF ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER** for February and MONTHLY PART OF HARPER'S WEEKLY for January just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**GENTS' SOFT HATS,** for traveling and business purposes, in great variety at PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st.

**LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS THAN COST** for cash are to be had of PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS** are now selling at about one-half their value at HAYES & CRAIG'S.

**Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.** Those elegant Sable Furs on commission at HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to New York; but a few handsome ones will be retained THREE DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value.

**New Books.** STORIES and Lectures on Travel and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood. Price 75c.  
Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.  
White Lies, a Novel, by Chas. Reade. \$1 25.  
The Cousins, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Maitland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," &c. \$1.  
Parlor Entertainments: The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion. \$1 25.  
Hand-Book of Household Science, by Ed. L. Youman, author of "The Class Book of Chemistry." \$1 25.  
Christmas Story for 1858. The Perils of Certain English Prisoners and their Treasures in Women, Children, Silver, and Jewels. By Chas. Dickens. 25c.  
Cheap Publications. A large supply fresh from the publisher.

Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

**Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.**

A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in store, and, having determined to reduce our stock as low as possible, we offer unusual inducements to purchasers. We solicit a call from the public generally.

C. DUVAL & CO.,  
537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

**Le Bon Ton for January.** TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions for January just received by the agents,  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth street, near Market.

**Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls.** WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which we will sell at bargains.

C. DUVAL & CO.,  
537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

**GREAT BARGAINS Dry Goods.** ROBES, BAYADERES, MOUSSELINES, CLOAKS, VELVETS, and EMBROIDERIES.

**COST.** and COTTONS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLANNELS, STAPLES, and DOMESTICS at Reduced Prices.

MARTIN & PENTON'S,  
96 Fourth st.

**No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Professional Selections."**

HAVING MADE THIS DEPARTMENT OF MY business a specialty for several years past, I have constantly on hand every variety of Pebbles and fine Glasses in use, with extensions of 1 inch to 72 inches focus, for the presbyopic or myopic eye. I have the genuine Parisian scope or concavo-convex Pebbles, also the double concave and convex.

All purchasers are requested to return if not suit-d.

M. C. RAMSEY, 484 Main st.

**PULPIT SPECTACLES.** A large assortment now received. A pair of each will be pleased to present to any preacher requiring their use.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.  
294 j&b

**THE NEW YEAR.** I will sell my stock of FANCY GOODS AT COST FOR CASH Until the 10th of January, 1858.

Persons wanting presents for New Year day are requested to call, as great bargains will be sold for the money.

W. W. TALBOT,  
431 j&b 98 Fourth street.



# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,  
At the National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF  
**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet  
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**  
**AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.**

Remember, at the  
**National Trunk Emporium,**  
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

[From this morning's Journal.]

## XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

**Senate.**—The report reviews at length the whole case, saying, in conclusion, that the law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded on a wise policy to preserve peace in the country and to maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the law by secret and unlawful practices, such as to wage piratical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and in most cases, dishonoring the American flag, used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated, it would be as well to maintain the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer, who, unequal to or disdainful of the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the carnage, rapine, and ravages of war. It would take the affairs of Government, in our foreign intercourse at least, from the hands of those to whom they are committed by the constitution and laws and leave them under the control or at the pleasure of unknown or irresponsible agencies.

The report concludes with the resolutions, first, that no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality laws of 1818. The committee find that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the 8th section of that act.

Second: That the place where William Walker and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was therefore without warrant of the law. But in view of the circumstances attending it and its results in taking away from a Territory and State, in amity with the United States, American citizens who were therein with hostile intent, it may not call for further censure than as it might be drawn into a precedent if suffered to pass without remark.

The committee, inasmuch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest at sea are brought back to the United States, report a bill inking it the duty of the commanding officer making such arrests to bring or send the offenders, together with the cargo of the expedition, to the port from whence they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the collector to be dealt with in accordance to law. To be made the duty of the collector to give immediate notice to the district attorney and marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest. It shall be the duty of these officers to institute proceedings against them. The subject was made the special order for the 25th of February.

Mr. Douglas, as a member from the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report.

Mr. Foote, also of the Committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and propositions laid down in the report. But in so far as the report, either in express terms or by implication, imputed blame to Com. Paulding, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. Davis called up the bill to increase the military, which had been made the special order for today.

Mr. Fessenden hoped that Mr. Davis would not press the bill for consideration to-day. It was a measure requiring some deliberation. As yet he had seen no reasons for the increase of the army.

Mr. Davis replied that it was a good reason for taking the bill up now, for it was evident that the Senators would not examine it until it was taken up for consideration. It was a measure recommended by the Secretary of War, and it was so simple and necessary for the public interest, he hoped it would be passed with the least possible delay and opposition.

Mr. Fessenden was not prepared to say whether after a proper opportunity for discussion and investigation had been afforded, he should object to the bill or not. But he could not consent to increase the army merely because the President and Secretary of War deemed it necessary. As a Senator he must act on his own responsibility. He was inclined to think that recent events had not given the country a very favorable idea of the military skill or the importance of military recommendations from that department.

Mr. Davis would not press the bill were there not public necessity for its passage. If Congress delay this matter until after the period when men can be put in the field for the present campaign, they may as well make no increase whatever. It was a question of time, and the time now was brief enough if the bill should be passed immediately. It was well known, that we were a small body of troops now lying in the mountainous region, just west of the spring, and there have been extensive combinations of Indians in that region instigated by white persons, which renders it important that our army there should be reinforced. Unless the measure now proposed was adopted without delay, the Executive ought to know it at once.

Further debate on the army bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the report on the contested seats of Messrs. Bright and Fitch.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He supposed the leading reason for the passage of the bill to increase the army was to enable the President to enforce the Lecompton constitution. There could be no other special reason for an increase at this particular time. In alluding to the harmonious professions made by both factions of the Democratic party of attachment to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he remarked that the President and those who agree with him express their attachment to it on the ground that it advocates non-intervention, while the opposite faction laud it for the reason that it declares that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While thus perfectly agreeing in their approbation of that bill, there was a vast difference in the measures they propose. To carry it out according to the views of the President, it would be an act of Congress to secure the organization of a slave State on free soil. But to adopt the views of Douglas and those who agree with him, would be to secure the organization of a free State within the same limits, just as certainly as if Congress should re-negotiate that neither slavery or involuntary servitude shall again exist North of 36° 30'. To submit that question to a fair vote of the people would be to annihilate slavery without ceremony, for it was known in advance that the people of the Territory, by a large majority, were opposed to the existence of slavery.

In the course of his remarks he spoke of the influence of the slave power on the Government employees in Washington, remarking that none of them could express sentiments in accordance with Northern views, without sacrificing their official positions. This power also influenced business men and the learned professions. If a physician were called on to tie up the bleeding head of a Senator (alluding to Sumner) he must instantly become security for the assailant in order to preserve his professional interests. Even the artisans on the Government works know their interests depend on their silence or their acquiescence to the views of the dominant party. There was no place outside the House or Senate where a man could speak freely, even in the Senate it was at a terrible peril, probably at the sacrifice of health or life. Why was this? Because the title to slave property will not bear analysis—not the touch of reason. It is sought to be maintained by virtue of the law of force, by

more exercise of physical power. It can be maintained in no other way.

Mr. Poik alluded to the fact that several Senators had quoted from the letter of Gov. Walker, in order to prove that the Lecompton delegates were elected by a minority of the people of Kansas, and that 19 out of 34 counties had not an opportunity to send delegates to the Convention. He read a statement originally published in the Missouri Republican, in contradiction of Walker's allegation, from Henry Clay Pate and other members of that Convention. Mr. Stuart asked whether Walker had not been in a situation to know the facts which he stated and whether Stanton's statements in his message to the Legislature were not to be relied upon against the newspaper statements of three or four individuals, who were implicated in the very thing charged. The assertions of persons alluded to by Senators from Missouri should be taken with the same allowance on one side as those of Jim Lane on the other. Pate and Lane both went to Kansas for mischief. Pate's statement showed that he was actuated more by personal feeling against Walker than by a desire to enlighten the country at large.

Mr. Wilson said that he was in Kansas in May and July last, and could attest that Walker's and Stanton's statements were absolutely true in every just sense of the word. In 15 counties no census was taken for no enrolment was made, partly from the neglect of officials and partly, in some instances, because there were no officials to perform this service. He then alluded to the various election frauds in Kansas.

Mr. Davis said he was tired of hearing these allegations of fraud.

Mr. Wilson remarked that these frauds were notorious and he was not surprised that Senators on the other side of the chamber were tired of them. All who justified or apologized for them ought to be held morally accountable before the country for so doing. Mr. Davis asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts meant to say that he apologized for or excused frauds.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not so accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed and those who justify or excuse them ought to be held morally responsible.

Mr. Davis said he complained of mere charges of frauds, without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven he would be among the last men to justify them.

Mr. Brown remarked, that, as the Lecompton constitution would be sent to the Senate Friday, it would then be before them a practical question. On his motion, the subject was postponed till that day.

When the Senate adjourned.

**House.**—The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and on the invalid pension bill.

Mr. Gartwiler made a speech in support of slavery, hesitating not to defend the institution, as being strictly in accordance with right, the sternest dictate of humanity, and the word of God. The time for an apology was past. The Southern people are united, and stand up before the world to defend and to justify it. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the error of their ways, and are ready to embark in the system of slavery more barbarous and oppressive than any heretofore known. He considered the prophecy of Randolph relative to slaves being a social, moral, and political demoralization as falsified by time and experience. He argued to show that the British emancipation scheme was a failure.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils in this country proceeded from the bank suspensions, while hard money was claimed for a basis to government transactions.

The Secretary of the Treasury had called upon and obtained from Congress the power to issue \$20,000,000 of red dog and wild cat. He reviewed the Secretary's report, exposing what he regarded as its fallacies, and saying the officer blunders on, thinking something will turn up to relieve him from impending ruin.

Mr. Granger said that the Administration had by extravagance and folly increased the expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions annually, while the revenue has run down twenty or thirty.

One part of the army is surrounded by snow and Mormons, and another is playing second fiddle to slavery in Kansas, and the remainder is fighting for glory and Billy Bowlegs [laughter]; and now Congress was called on to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble, and so are the people. The Democratic party, so called, had turned the country the wrong way when they passed the free-trade tariff. If they were wise, they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff, with incidental protection.

Mr. Bingham said the House should not recognize the right of the President to dictate to them in what manner they shall discharge their duties, notwithstanding the threats of the Southern States that they will go out of the Union, unless Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. Under no possible state of things would he give to it his sanction. That instrument did not emanate from the people of Kansas. It is not their will. Its provisions are in direct conflict with the constitution, and the principles of eternal justice.

It is a fact which could not be successfully denied, that the reason why the convention solemnly refused to submit the constitution for approval or rejection, was, that the people would have voted it down, and yet the President has the audacity, (this fact staring him in the face), to demand that Congress shall set up that instrument as the constitution of the people of Kansas. The constitution was the joint product of a Federal and local usurpation. But for the Federal intervention, delegates to the Lecompton convention would not have been chosen, and but for the protection of Federal bayonets they would not have dared to conspire against the liberties of the people. The rights of the people have been trampled upon, and popular sovereignty strangled.

Congress had been asked to acquiesce in this outrage, for the sake of the Union, and as the President says, for the peace and quiet of the whole country. They had been told by the court journal, that all was quiet in Kansas. But it is not the calm of people secure in their rights. It is the sullen calm which precedes the storm. Let the supporters of the Lecompton constitution look to it, that the freemen of Kansas are not pressed to a point where patience ceases to be a virtue. Kansas is filled with freemen who know their rights; and knowing, dare maintain them. Resistance to such a fraud as is attempted to be forced upon them would be duty, not crime, patriotism not treason. Committee rose and the House adjourned.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

The steamer Tennessee arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 21st. The country was in a complete state of anarchy. Nearly all the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital have been robbed. Nearly every State and town is pronouncing against Comonfort. The City of Mexico is in a state of siege. On the 11th the Toluca brigade which first declared for the Dictatorship, pronounced against Comonfort. It holds the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santa Dominga. Comonfort was refused admittance to the last named. Comonfort assembled two thousand troops at the palace with artillery, and arrested Gen. Toluca, whom he afterwards released on parole. A portion of the Toluca brigade favor Toluca for the Presidency, others are in favor of Santa Anna. On the 15th San Augustine was attacked by Comonfort's troops. The

foreigners repulsed them all and hoisted the flags of their respective countries. Confusion reigns at the capital.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.

A gentleman who left Leavenworth on the 20th arrived this evening and reports having travelled from Weston to Boonville with a messenger bearing dispatches from Calhoun to the members of the cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which, as derived from the messenger, was that Calhoun expected the returns sent to Denver instead of him. On that ground, according to the Lecompton schedule, they are illegal, and therefore void. This gives the State offices to the Democrats, also a majority in the Council and two in the House.

Mr. Stover, a Democratic member of the Legislature, was shot in the stomach by Wyandotte and Lawrence, and will probably die.

Henderson is still in custody at Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The special committee on public printing has authorized one of its members, George Taylor, to open a correspondence with printers, paper manufacturers, engravers, and book-binders of the country with a view of obtaining all practicable information on those subjects. Specimens of Congressional work are to be deposited with Arthur & Co., of N. York, for inspection. The committee propose either to establish a printing office or so dispose of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it consequent upon the meeting of every new Congress.

Ex-Acting Governor of Kansas, Mr. Stanton, arrived this morning.

Francis Tymany, of Missouri, is appointed agent for the Indians at the Sac and Fox agency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Such treasury notes as are floating about Wall street are selling at  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount. The Shoe and Leather Bank has applied for one hundred thousand of them. The weekly bank statement shows an increase of loans \$1,699,000; increase of specie, \$618,000; increase of deposits \$808,000; increase of undrawn deposits, \$180,000; decrease of circulation \$139,000.

MARCH CHURCH, Jan. 25.

Knebler's soap factory, 6 dwellings, and a stable were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The books of the different firms were also consumed. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25, P. M.

River 5 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 53.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, P. M.

River fallen 3 inches since noon. The weather is wet, with a heavy rain all the afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, Jan. 25, P. M.

Montreal—Raining; mercury 30.  
Quebec—Snowing; wind southeast; mercury 28.  
St. Johns—Appearance of rain; wind southwest; mercury 41.  
Halifax—Hazy; wind southwest; mercury 34.  
Charlottetown—Clear; wind southwest; mercury 28.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.

59 58 52 53

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, January 26.

Michael Scally, Charles Quinn, and John Weber bailed out of the workhouse.

Samuel Platt, alias W. Anderson, stealing from John Brayman at Pittsburg \$400. Committed as a fugitive from Pennsylvania for sixty days to await the requisition of the Governor of that State.

Mary Green and Sarah Crawley, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail each in \$100 for one month. Workhouse.

The Indiana Stock Bank at Laporte has failed. Its circulation is fully secured by Indiana 5 per cent. stock.

A serious affair occurred last night at the house of John Gaven, on Main Cross, near Broadway.

It appears that John Cavanaugh and several others attacked Gaven's house; the latter fired at the crowd and shot Cavanaugh in the head, wounding him dangerously, and then drove off the others, using the gun as a club.—Madison Courier.

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY, ST. LOUIS, AND

BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND

CONSUMPTION.

EVANVILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '97.

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liver Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and diminution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages of consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York.

nov 20 dtd&w3m

MECHANICAL TOYS.—Locomotives, Steamboats, Horse and Buggy, Circus (2, 3, and 4 horses), and many other new styles Toys never before brought to this market. Call and see them at

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

FOR FALL SALES—1857.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 FOURTH STREET, is now in receipt of a large stock of Fancy Goods, Baskets, and Toys, to which he respectfully asks the attention of strangers and citizens.

FANCY BASKETS.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Basket and Sallow, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

1857.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON,

96 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS; ELEGANT SILK ROBES; BLACK AND FANCY SILKS; CLOTH TOURISTS OR DUSTERS; EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND; MORNING GOODS; SILWA, SCARFS, AND CLOAKS; DOMESTICS AND STAPLES; NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS; FINEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOS; BEST MAKE OF JUVENILE KIDS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading articles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not to be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which warrants these articles in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought. 29-1/2

MARTIN & PENTON.

EVENING DRESS GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES

other Desirable Dry Goods,

With a good assortment of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS &c.,

Received and in store by

C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st.

We have now in store the above goods, including every variety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every necessary article in the House Furnishing, including a line of elegant Parlor Linens, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

C. DUVAL & CO.,

537 Main st., opposite Park of Kentucky.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

**Senate.**—Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union, which was read and placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Messrs. Brenton and Lockhart, elected from Indiana. Messrs. Bright and Fitch delivered eulogies. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

**House.**—The House authorized the committee appointed to investigate the charges against members or officers of the last Congress growing out of the disbursement of the money of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., to employ a stenographer, and went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalids' Pension Bill.

Mr. Anderson, belonging to neither of the prominent political parties, said the only course left him to pursue was to support the Administration in every attempt to resist the fearful encroachments on the constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so doing he should represent the American party of Missouri, which has no sympathy with the Republican party. The present excitement in Kansas will soon pass away. In advocating the Lecompton constitution he could see no reason to refuse the admission of Kansas under that instrument.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.

Gen. Wm. Walker was welcomed here yesterday by a national salute, and the hospitalities of the city were formally extended to him. He was arrested to-day on an order from New Orleans. A writ of habeas corpus was issued out, and he was discharged from custody, Judge Galt quashing the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cincinnati—Clear; mercury 49.

Louisville—Cloudy.

St. Louis—Cloudy; mercury 44.

Indianapolis—Clear; mercury 48.

Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 28; wind w.

Pittsburg—Showery; mercury 54.

Buffalo—Cloudy and rainy; mercury 42; wind w.

Cleveland—Cloudy; mercury 52.

Chicago—Cloudy; mercury 40.

Springfield, Ill.—Wind s. w.; mercury 59.

Janesville, Wis.—Rain; mercury 42.

Prairie du Chien—Cloudy; mercury 36.

Rock Island—Cloudy, raining; mercury 42.

Fulton, Ill.—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Dubuque—Cloudy; mercury 39.

Burlington—Raining; mercury 40.

Milwaukee—Cloudy; mercury 40.

Portage City—Cloudy; mercury 40.

Fond du Lac—Clear; mercury 37.

Montreal, S. A. M.—Warm and raining.

Quebec, S. A. M.—Raining; mercury 40.

Boston—Hazy and summer-like; mercury 54.

Bangor, 9 A. M.—Calm and cloudy.

Portland—Wind W.; cloudy; mercury 39.

Calais, Me.—Very foggy; wind S.; mercury 39.

St. Johns, N. B.—Thick fog; wind southwest; mercury 33.

Sackville, N. B.—Cloudy; wind southeast; mercury 34.

Halifax, N. S.—Hazy; wind south; mercury 32.

Fredericton, N. B.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 25.

St. Johns, N. F.—Cloudy; wind southwest; mercury 30.

New York, 12 M.—Mild and showery; wind south; mercury 52.

Wilkesbarre—Weather warm and showery; mercury 52.

Easton—Warm and raining; wind southwest.

Philadelphia—Warm and showery; wind southwest; mercury 58.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26, M.

River 5 feet 9 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear and cloudy alternately. Thermometer 60.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

The building No. 110 Murray street, occupied by Commonway for storage of hay, grain, and ales, was burnt this evening. The loss, including six hundred bales hay, amounts to \$25,000.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.

Buford & Parker's large furniture warehouse was burned this morning. Loss estimated at \$20,000, on which there is an insurance of \$15,000. Other property was damaged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26, M.

River fallen 5 inches since last evening and now about stationery. Very heavy rain last night, but the weather is now clear and mild. Mercury 59.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

Sales of cotton 7,500 bales, all before the steamer's news was published. Steady. Molasses at 17. Flour declining. Red wheat 35. Corn sold at 55. Lard in kegs 9 1/2. Bulk shoulders 4 1/2. Hams 6.

Freights.—Cotton to Liverpool active at 7-16, masters' freight.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26, M.

Flour unchanged. Whisky ditto. Hogs rather earlier—no sales so far. Provisions offered more freely, but buyers timid; nothing transpired of importance; prices are unchanged however.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Flour dull, 5,000 bales sold. Wheat firm. Corn buoyant and 5,000 bush. sold at 65 1/2 for yellow—an advance of 1 c. Mess pork 25c better at 51 1/2 to 51 5/8. Lard 1/2c higher at 20 1/2.

Ry. and silverware offered.

For sale in this city. Their stock has been bound very low for cash and selected in person direct from the manufacturers and importers, and is of the best quality and most fashionable styles. Being determined to sell at extremely low prices for cash, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing. A rich assortment, to which we are constantly adding everything new and fashionable, will always be found to select from.

Gold Lever Watches; Gold Lockets; Gold Guard Chains; Gold Pens; Gold Fob Chains and Seals; Silver Spoons; Fine Gold, Coral, and Cam; Silver Forks; Diamond and Opal Rings; Silver Goblets and Cups; Diamond Pins and Ear; Silver Butter Coolers; Kings; Opera Glasses, &c.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

STUNG PEARL WORK.—Just received by express a beautiful assortment of Stung Pearl Sets and half suitable for bridal occasions. For sale by



